

experienced statistically significant differences in age-adjusted marital mortality for a number of causes including total heart disease and its two major components—acute myocardial infarction and other ischemic heart disease—as well as cerebrovascular disease, total cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, and non-motor-vehicle accidents.

TABLE 2
Summary of Significant Chi-Square Values
(Tests of Differences in Marital Mortality*)

Cause/Race-sex	Probability (p) of a larger value															
	p < .001				p < .01				p < .05				p < .10			
	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	WM	WF	NWM	NWF
All Causes	x	x	x	x												
Heart Disease	x	x	x	x												
Acute Myocardial Infarction	x	x	x	x												
Other Ischemic Heart Disease	x	x	x	x												
Hypertension																
Cerebrovascular Diseases		x	x	x	x											
Arteriosclerosis										x		x				
Cancer	x	x	x					x								
Stomach												x				
Colon															x	
Pancreas										x			x		x	
Lung	x		x													
Breast														x		
Cervix						x										
Ovary																
Prostate	x										x					
Leukemia													x			
Diabetes											x			x		x
Influenza/Pneumonia	x	x	x													
Emphysema	x															x
Cirrhosis of the Liver	x	x	x	x												
Nephritis/Nephrosis	x										x					
Motor Vehicle Accidents	x	x	x													
Other Accidents	x	x	x									x				
Suicide	x		x							x						
Homicide	x	x	x													
All Other Causes	x	x	x	x												

*See page 6 for explanation of the observations used in these analyses.

In addition to comparing marital mortality within race-sex groups, the age-adjusted rates of Table 1 allow for comparisons across race-sex-marital groups, and some interesting results accrue. Considered against the general patterns of higher mortality among males and nonwhites and among the divorced and widowed, the following observations seem notable:

- Acute myocardial infarction rates were generally higher for white males than for nonwhite males; divorced and widowed white males and divorced nonwhite males experienced comparably high rates.
- Other ischemic heart disease mortality was generally higher for nonwhites except that divorced white females experienced the highest of the female rates.